No. 13,292.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1895-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

THE PORTE'S REPLY

Turkey's Response to the Demand of the Powers.

ARMENIANS CHARGED WITH THE BLAME

An Answer Unsatisfactory to the Ambassadors.

PANIC AT TREBIZOND

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 10.-Late today it became known that the Turkish government had finally presented to the envoys of the six powers a reply to their collective note on the subject of the recent disturbances here. This reply, however, is not

satisfactory to the ambassadors. The porte, in its answer, enumerated the measures taken to preserve order and declared that the Mussulmans were not the aggressors in the recent rioting, but that, on the contrary, the Armenians killed in-

offensive Musculmans.

The Turkish government added that so soon as the Armenian refugees leave the churches in which they have sought refuge the normal aspect of the city will be restored. It denies ordering that no food be supplied to the refugees in the churches and urges the ambassadors to assist in the work of restoring order, claiming that the Armenian agitators are intriguing to cause fresh disturbances.

The note concludes with the assertion that the government is about to open an inquiry into the recent rioting with the view of the discovering of the guilty par-

in view of the unsatisfactory nature of in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the porte's reply, the six ambassadors met today to consider what shall be done fur-ther. It is expected that the aragomans of the different embassies will assist the Mus-sulmans in clearing the vicinity of Ar-menians, churches of the rioters infesting them and in installing the refugees in their homes.

menians, churches of the rioters infesting them and in installing the refugees in their homes.

The sultan continues to be greatly disturbed by the presence of the British fleet off the island of Lemnos, and has sent again to the ambassador of Great Britain, Sir Philip Currie, to ask for the withdrawal of the British warships from the vicinity of the entrance of the Dardanelles.

Sir Philip, it is understood, persists in refusing to recommend the withdrawal of the squadron.

Advices received here from Trebizond, Armenia, confirm the report that a massacre of Armenians has occurred there. It is added that a general panic prevails in that city. The number of killed is not known.

Nothing definite has yet been heard from Sivas, Van or Bitlis, where disturbances between the Turks and Armenians are reported to have taken place.

A consignment of 5,000 rifles, ordered by the Turkish government, arrived here several days ago, but they still remain on the lighters to which they were transferred, as the bill of the manufacturers has not been paid, and the agents of the latter decline to give up the rifles until the money is forthcomirg.

Izzet Effendi, a celebrated Turkish lawyer, has been arrested on the charge of being the author of the placards which were posted in the public thoroughfares of Stamboul, espousing the Armenian cause.

SOME ASSOCIATED PRESS SCOOPS.

NEW YORK, October 10.-The Herald, Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. Times and other United Press newspapers this morning do not contain one word direct from Constantinople regarding the most serious situation of affairs there. The newspapers under the necessity of taking the United Press service had to be content with extracts from the London newspapers containing dispatches which had been published twelve hours previously direct from Constantinople by the Associated press

There has also been very serious rioting at Trebizonde, Armenia. The Associated Press newspapers had the first news of it. rees newspapers and the first news of it, direct from the scene of the disturbance, and this morning they have the details. The United Press papers had to be content with a short dispatch, appropriated in London, and they have not yet got the details of this latest killing of Armenians. Then, again, the Associated Press newspapers throughout the United States and Canada and the many Associated Press agencies in Europe were able to print the agencies in Europe were able to print the World's exclusive Sackville West pamphlet yesterday morning. The newspapers of the United Press had to wait until that or-ganization stole this important feature, and then they had to use it twenty-four hours

Finally, the newspapers taking the Asso-Finally, the newspapers taking the Asso-clated Press service printed Tuesday the Btory from London of the appreaching sale of the famous Deepdene estate and not less famous Hope diamond. The United Press newspapers printed that dispatch this morning, thirty-six hours late. Among the other beats of the Associated Press vesterday afternoon were a dispatch

Press yesterday afternoon were a dispatch from Yokohama telling of the restoration of order at Seoul, Corea; a Havana cable-gram announcing the destruction by the in-surgents of an important railroad bridge, dynamite being used for the purpose; bill introduced in the Danish parliament to provide paid consuls at New York, Chicago, New Orleans, etc.; London dispatch containing outline of letter to the Associated Press, proposing, on behalf of English universities, to hold an international Brit-ish-American university contest, and from Rome the pope's letter to Cardinal Ram-polla.

LOWNDES AT ROCKVILLE.

Politics in Montgomery County Begin to Warm Up.

Correspondence of The Evening Star. ROCKVILLE, Md., October 10, 1895. Politics in Montgomery county grow warmer as the weather grows colder and election day approaches. The republicans are making elaborate preparations for the meeting here tomorrow afternoon and at Sandy Spring at night, when Lloyd Lowndes and the other candidates on the Lowndes and the other candidates on the state ticket will be present and make speeches. The Rockville meeting is to be on the fair grounds, and besides speeches is to have features of a picnic in the way of music and free lunches

The situation in this county is an extremely peculiar one, and it is almost impossible to judge of the result. There will be a great deal of scratching and cutting undoubtedly from both sides.

DETAINED AT QUARANTINE.

An Officer on the Havana Steamer Dies of Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, October 10 .- The Ward Line steamer City of Washington, which arrived this morning from Mexico and Havana, reports on September 29, in the Gulf of Mexico, between Tampico and Frontera, Second Assistant Engineer Miles Redmond of Brooklyn, aged fifty years, died of yel-The body was buried at se

Mealth Officer Doty boarded the City of Washington on her arrival at quarantine this morning and decided to hold the

mer. e will **probably** be released this after-

State Department Considering Lord Sackville West's Charges.

An Apology or Disavowal of the Allegations May Be Demanded of the British Government.

It is apparent that the Lord Sackville incident is viewed more seriously by the State Department as they come to think it over. The idea expressed vesterday that the department would not be warranted in taking any official notice of the attack,

will probably be abandoned. Good authorities hold that under the English system where they have retirement in the diplomatic service, a diplomat on the retired list is still an official of the government, just as our retired army and navy officers are regarded as still in the service

officers are regarded as still in the service and subject to military authority.

In this view of the case it is incumbent upon the State Department to demand an apology or disavowal from the British government, unless there is some such action taken by Lord Salisbury voluntarily. It is agreed that Mr. Bayard cannot, with dignity, remain in his present position, unless there is an apology made.

It is said that there may be a temporary transfer of station between Mr. Bayard and Mr. Eustis if it becomes necessary for a demand for an apology to be made.

Mr. Bayard could not himself make the demand, and it is expected that Eustis will, if necessary, be sent to London and Bayard to Paris, pending the settlement of the matter.

It is intimated that for Creat Evitain to

It is intimated that for Great Britain to ignore Lord Sackville's offense would give ground for the suspicion that Lord Sails-bury's foreign office was served in having our representative discredited in the diplo-matic corps.

THE HOVAS COME TO TERMS. Peace Negotiations With the French Have Been Concluded.

PARIS, October 10.-The minister of war, Gen. Zurlinden, received a dispatch from Mojanga today confirming the news of the capture of Antanarivo, capital of Madagascar, by the French expeditionary force under the command of Gen. Duchesne.

After a brilliant action Antanarivo was occupied on September 30. Peace negotiations with the Hovas were opened the next day and were successfully concluded the same evening by terms being agreed upon subject to the ratification of the French government.

Gen. Metzinger, the second in command of the French forces, was thereupon appointed governor of Antanarivo. The above dispatch was immediately communicated to President Faure, who after-

ward sent the following cable message to Gen. Ducheshe:
"In the name of all France, the govern-"In the name of all France, the government congratulates you, your officers and men. Your admrable troops have all deserved well of the country. France thanks you for the services you have rendered her and for the great example you have given. You have proved that there are no perils or obstacles which cannot be removed by method, courage and coolness.

"You are appointed a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

"Forward the names without delay of those you recommend for rewards and the

those you recommend for rewards and the government will propose to parliament that a medai be struck for distribution to

BALTIMORE, Md., October 10 .- The registration of voters, which closed last evening, was the largest ever known in the city during an off year. Over 26,000 names were registered, which is a remarkable enumeration for a registration held chiefly for revision and addition, and signifies the interest taken in the campaign. The registration was the chief topic discussed at both party headquarters today, and both sides are vehement in their charges of fraud. The democratic officials come in for a round of abuse, and the Reform League charges them with registering more than 5,000 names fraudulently, while the republican state committee makes an accusation of fully 10,000 names illegally registered. The democrats retort in kind, and Mr. John J. Mahon of the democratic city campaign committee told. The Star city campaign committee told The Star correspondent this morning that he had positive evidence that in four wards from 2,000 to 3,000 negroes had been illegally registered, and that the democratic state committee proposed to take the matter into the courts.

committee proposed to take the matter into the courts.

As a matter of fact both sides have prob-ably been guilty of frauds of the grossest kind, and all the charges heard today from both committees are doubtless based on

Republican party leaders say that their committee has in its employ here a force of Pinkerton detectives, who have been closely watching the democrats to detect frauds. These detectives will be kept here until after election day and will be used to prevent the regular workers from doing anything crooked at the polls.

SENTIMENTS OF AMITY.

They Were Expressed by Visitors to

the Easton Convention. EASTON, Pa., October 10.-At today's sessions of the general council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America, Rev. Professor L. G. Lund of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church conveyed greetings of his body, and President Moldenke responded, expressing hope that a union of the two bodies-would soon be con-

summated. Rev. Dr. Selss of Philadelphia delivered an address relative to the relations between the general council and general synod, which is another branch of the Lutheran denomination. Rev. Dr. Owen appeared as a dele gate from the general synod, and said that it was the desire of the general synod to establish friendly relations with the general council, and asked that a visitor from the general council be sent to the general synod. The overture was favorably received.

THE CREW IN THE RIGGING.

No Means at Hand to Bring Them to

Shore. GREEN BAY, Wis., October 10 .- A lumber-laden schoener was driven ashore to-day on the east side of Door peninsula near White Fish bay. She is 300 yards from shore, exposed to a terrific easterly gale. Owing to the formation of the shore a yawl cannot board and the crew is in the rigging.

The life-saving crew has left Sturgeon bay everland, a distance of fourteen miles.

The vessel will probably be a total loss.

RAILWAY PRESIDENTS MEET.

Conferring in Regard to a General Traffic Agreement.

NEW YORK, October 10.-The board of presidents of the Trunk Line Association met today. The object of the meeting is to further consider the plan for a general traffic agreement, which was submitted by a special committee last month. The agreement is very fur-reaching, and it includes the principal western connections of the roads in the association.

BEGINS TO LOOK SERIOUS JAPAN AND HAWAII SOLICITING CONTRIBUTIONS DICKINSON DID IT DOUGHERTY IS DEAD AN ACT OF TYRANNY

Minister Ku ino Makes an Interesting Statement.

GOVERNMENT NOT AFTER TERRITORY

They Do Not Want to Have a

War With America.

THE COREAN REVOLT

Mr. Kurino, the minister of Japan, denies that Japan has any desire to get posession of the Hawaiian Islands.

Referring to recent publications concern-ing the attitude of Japan toward these islands, he said to a Star reporter today: "Japan does not want Hawati. Our relaions with the government there are entirely friendly. We do not contemplate making war upon the United States, and unless we did the Hawaiian Islands would be of no use to us. It is a misapprehension of the policy of Japan which leads to the belief that we are seeking to acquire terri-

"The policy of Japan is to maintain herself and not to expand territorially. Her strength is in her compactness. The acpolisition of territory might be a source of weakness. Circumstances and the military sentiment attending the war with China sentiment attending the war with China compelled her to take possession of territory there, but that does not mean that we want to extend our domain. The Hawaiian islands are not necessary to our commercial advancement, and we have no ambition to figure as a great naval power among nations. We want to be just powerful enough to protect ourselves, and by acquiring territory we would not increase our power of self-defense. We do not want Hawaii. I suppose that the report that we do is started by those interested in securing the annexation of the islands to the United States. They want to say to the United States, 'You want to take us, or Japan will.'"

Japanese in Hawaii.

"Is there no danger of Japan being brought into trouble with the Hawaiian government by reason of the Japanese population in Hawaii?"

"None whatever," said Mr. Kurino. "The citizens of Japan in Hawaii are those unler a treaty and practically under contract. Hawaii made frequent proposals of such a treaty. Their minister was impor-tunate in the desire to secure immigration treate in the desire to secure immigration from Japan. They wanted the Japan labor because they did not like the Chinese, and it was after the third attempt that the treaty was secured. This was under the monarchy. They pay the passage of the immigrants and secure to them certain pay while they are on the island. I do not know that there is any more immigration new, but the new sovernment is living up now, but the new government is living up to the treaty and Japan has nothing to complain of. There is no danger of trouble."

The Corean Revolt.

Speaking of the dispatches relating to revolt in Corea, Mr. Kurino said that he did not think that there was any danger of a revolution there.
"I have received a dispatch explaining the situation," he said. "It appears that

the troops feared some threatened pun-BALTIMORE'S LARGE REGISTRATION ishment and under the leadership of the father of the king entered the palace and Cable News Secured Exclusively by
That Organization.

NEW YORK October 10.—The Herald.

Greatest Ever Known in Year.

Known in an Off Year.

The Vortex able to restore orders above the soldiers of Japan were able to restore orders above the soldiers of Japan were able to restore orders above the soldiers of Japan were able to restore orders above the soldiers of Japan were able to restore orders above the soldiers of Japan were able to restore orders above the soldiers of Japan were able to restore orders above the soldiers of Japan were able to restore orders above the soldiers of Japan were able to restore orders above the soldiers of Japan were able to restore orders above the soldiers of Japan were able to restore orders above the soldiers of Japan were able to restore orders above the soldiers of Japan were able to restore orders above the soldiers of Japan were able to restore orders above the soldiers of Japan were able to restore orders above the soldiers of Japan were able to restore orders above the soldiers of Japan were able to restore orders above the soldiers of Japan were above the soldiers of the soldiers of

and the prince are entirely safe in their persons and in their office. The Japan troops, though not numerous, are amply able to maintain order. As to the queen her whereabouts is unknown, and there i danger that harm has come to her. Th father of the king is a great enemy o

GEN. CRAIGHILL'S TOUR

The Chief of Engineers Returns From an Inspection Tour.

Gen. Craighill, chief of engineers, returned to Washington this morning from a tour of inspection of the river and harbor works in the upper Mississippi and Missouri val-He found the government projects there in a most gratifying state of forwardness, and the result of his observations will doubtless serve to strengthen the hands of the western people in their applications to Congress for liberal appropriations to improve their great waterways. The works on the Missouri in particular have been pushed forward with remarkable speed by Col. Suter, and in Gen. Craighill's estimation present an unsurpassed example of success-ful management. ful engineering. To one stretch of eighteen miles in the neighborhood of St. Josep a result of the improvements, fifty-five odd acres of new land were deposited by the river, thus adding not only to the agricultural resources of that section, but by narrowing the river greatly improving navigation. In addition to this the works have protected 13,000 acres of farin land from erosion.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

Handsome Residence Wrecked by

Flames and Water. Today about noon there was a disastrous fire in the house of J. B. Colegrove, who was formerly a Star route contractor. His handsomely furnished home at No. 1700 15th street was where the fire occurred. An alarm from box 249 called out the fire department. The fire had started in the basement where the heating apparatus is located, and it is thought resulted from a flue that was in bad condition. When the firemen reached the house the flames had gained considerable headway, and soon they had followed the stairway to the third story.

There was some hard work done by the

There was some nature work done of the firemen, as well as by the police. The house was virtually flooded, but this was necessary because the headway the necessary because the headway the frames had gained before the firemen could when the flames had been extinguished

and the firemen were ready to leave, the heretofore beautiful home presented the appearance of a complete wreck.

The police estimated the damage at \$5,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

MISS FLAGLER'S CASE.

The Grand Jury Continues the Investigation Without Reporting.

The grand jury continued today their vestigation into the case of Miss Elizabeth M. Flagler, who is under bail in the sum of \$10,000 to answer the charge of killing Ernest Green, a small colored boy, on the

2d of last August.

The grand jury returned several indictments this afternoon, but made no report in relation to the case of Miss Flagler, and it is understeed will not conclude their investigation into the matter for a day or

Appointed Military Cadets.

Cadet appointments to the Military Academy have been issued during the past week o Jesse S. Bolton of Memphis, Tenn., Wm. H. Horton, jr., (alternate) of Memphis, Edward S. Godfrey of Ottawa, Ohio; Edwin G. Davis of Samaria, Idaho, and Burton L. French (alternate) of Kendrick, Idaho.

The Ohio Democratic Association Asks Employes to Give Money.

Question Whether the Solicitation is Not an Offense Under the

It has come to the knowledge of the civil service commission that funds are being solicited from employes of the government for campaign uses in Ohio. Both demo-crats and republicans in the government printing office have received copies of the following circular letter on the stationery

of the House of Representatives: "Dear Sir: Having ascertained that you are desirous of contributing to the Ohio democratic campaign fund, I take this opportunity of informing you that I will be at my office, Room 40, Equity building, Nos. 317 and 319 41/2 street northwest, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 p.m., where I am authorized to receive such contributions to be forwarded to the

such contributions to be forwarded to the state committee.

"You can, if you prefer, send the money by mail or messenger instead of bringing it in person, and a receipt therefor will be forwarded to you by the next mail.

"Very respectfully,
"R. T. BAKER,
"Sec. Ohio State Democratic Asso'n."

Under the original civil service law any Congressman or government employe who

Under the original civil service law any Congressman or government employe who is in any way concerned in collecting campaign funds from government employes is liable to \$5,000 fine or three years' imprisonment, or both.

When a Star reporter called at Mr. Baker's office this morning he found that gentleman present—a tall, good-looking young man, wearing glasses and the closely-shaven capabilities of a very heavy black beard.

What Was Done. To the inquiry as to the foundation for the report that he had been soliciting funds from government employes and had sent out the above circular, Mr. Baker said: 'Yes, it is true that we are ready to receive contributions from any who desire

"Yes, it is true that we are ready to receive contributions from any who desire to assist in the democratic campaign in Ohio. This is done solely upon the authority of the Ohio Democratic Association, consisting of about 130 Ohio democrats employed by the government here in Washington. It is done without direction from the Ohio democratic, committee and no Ohio Senator or Congressman has had anything to do with it.

The story that Senator Brice or Congressman Layton were behind this action on the part of our association is utter nonsense. I do not believe that Mr. Layton knows a thing about it. The association here has at open meetings several times discussed the idea of raising funds for the campaign, and different members of the association have assisted in making up a list of employes whom we should notify as to where they could send their contributions if they desired to make any. Of course, the notices were sent to the members of our association, as a matter of form, and they were also sent to others whom different members of the organization would be likely to give money. We have not threatened anybody or made any promises of help. We have not a particle of power in that direction, and do not profess to have any authority. The civil service commission has made no communication to me, and if I am responsible in the matter it is simply as a private citizen. I have been here in Washington a few months looking after Congressman Layton's matters through the summer, and have no government position whatever. My relations to Mr. Layton are entirely personal, and he pays me."

No Action Against Baker.

At the civil service commission's offices it was learned that the matter had been recogning attention according with the Dickings to the Mouroe doctrine. The whole proceeding which terminated in Lord Sackville's humiliation according with the Dickings of the Mouroe doctrine. eceiving attention today. The commisierers, looking at it strictly from a legal standpoint, are not prepared to say the law has been violated by Mr. Baker's the law has been violated by Mr. Baker's circular. The point at issue, since the decision of Attorney General Olney in the case of the Old Dominion Club, rests upon the fact of the solicitation being made by a person in the employ of the government. If Mr. Baker were carried on the rolls of the House of Representatives as an employe, undoubtedly the commission would take action against him, but he, upon his own statement, does not seem to be the regular secretary of Congressman Layton, and if he were his name would not be carried upon the rolls of the House as an employe of the government.

pkye of the government.

Neither Commissioner Rice nor Commissioner Harlow have expressed any opinion upon Mr. Baker's action. Mr. Rice said upon Mr. Baker's action. Mr. Rice said this morning: "The commission cannot af-ford to beat the air, and without proof tha Mr. Baker is in the employ of the govern-ment it would seem, in view of the decision of the Attorney General, that his offense dtes not come within the terms of the law. I can assure you that if Mr. Baker is in any tense an employe of the government the commission will take action upon h cese.

PRINTING WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS. Force of Printers to Be Detailed From

Present List of Eligibles. The bureau of engraving and printing is at work upon the forms for the awards made at the world's fair in 1833. These are printed from plates, and the design is one of remarkable beauty and finish. Accompanying each form is a considerable portion of matter printed from type, and for this work, by arrangement between the public printer and the Secretary of the Treasury, the former will furnish to the superintendent of the bureau of engraving and printing a force of printers, selected from the eligible list for the government printing office. These printers will be employed at the bureau of engraving and printing for the next two or three months in a temporary capacity, and will forego none of their rights as eligibles for permanent situations in the street of t nent situations in the government printing office. The government printer called for four compositors today under this arrange-ment, and it is said that twenty-five will

be required.

This action will reduce the eligible lis of compositors to less than forty, but this number will be increased, perhaps doubled, when the results of the recent examinations are known. It is estimated that the government printer will require additional compositors to the number of two hundred and fifty when Congress opens, so that the civil service commission will undoubtedly hold several more examinations in order to secure a sufficient number of work. der to secure a sufficient number of work men between now and the 1st of December. It is said among printers who have been taking the examinations that while the first was comparatively easy, each successive examination has been steadily

ore difficult Many printers, in their repugnance to the idea of civil service in the government printing office, failed to take the first examination, thought better of it, and took the second, or the third, and in some cases failed to pass, where poorer workmen were successful in the first examination.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to report any irregularity in the delivery of The Star and also any failure on the part of the carrier to ring the door bell.

A proper service can only be mainjained through the courtesy of subscribers in reporting shortcomings.

Lord Sackville's Attack on Bayard Misdirected.

WHY HE WAS GIVEN HIS PASSPORTS

Why the Britisher Harbored Malice Against Blaine.

COMPARED WITH PAUNCEFOTE

The surprise occasioned in diplomatic cir cles by the appearance of Lord Sackville's pamphlet is largely confined to the fact that the ex-diplomat should have put out such a publication in such a way. It but adds to the record he had already made of indiscretion, and will confirm opinion already formed of the justice of the act which terminated his career here as her majesty's representative. The pamphlet is an attack on private as well as public character, and a secret atack on character is

ot only disreputable, but cowardly. But Lord Sackville's own opinion of the treatment accorded him by the first Cleveland administration was no new announce ment in Washington. The Star referred to it last spring, when there was some popular feeling against Senor Muruaga, for language used by the Spanish minister in con-nection with the Allianca affair. The epi-scde of the Murchison letter was then re-called, and the statement made that not orly did Lord Sackville feel that he had been trapped and altogether too severely dealt with in that matter, but that from his presentation of the case he had found some sympathizers, both in this country and abroad. Presumably the story the ex-minister now tells at some length in print is the same story he then told in brief by word of mouth. guage used by the Spanish minister in con-

sympathizers, both in this country and abroad. Presumably the story the extension is the same story he then told in brief by the same story he then told in brief by the same story he then told in brief by the same story he then told in brief by the word of mouth.

It was Don Dickinson.

It is reported as strange, however, that Lord Sackville should never have become familiar with the leading feature of the current gossip of that day. He attacks Mr. Bayard, and holds him responsible for much of his discomfiture. He comments on the fact that at first Mr. Bayard soothed him with friendly assurances, and then suddenly gave him the cold Shoulder and his passports. It was not Mr. Bayard, but bringing the Murchison letter episode to such a tart and vigorous end. Mr. Bayard, according to report, was pacific through-family the majority to the President and the administration. Mr. Dickinson was promising a large democratic min Michigan along the Canadian border as in Irish circles in New York and Mr. Dickinson was promising a large democratic managements and the administration. Mr. Dickinson was promising a large democratic min Michigan along the Canadian border as in Irish circles in New York and Mr. Dickinson was promising a large democratic management of the president was a report had it, who insisted that the had not related to her the case of the service of the policy of the service of the policy of the services of several management of the president policy of the services of several management of the president policy to England, and particularly since the affair in question. Of course, when the cabinet decreed Lord Sackville's dismissal, Mr. Bayard, as the official spokesman, must acquit himself of his task with spirit and emphasis, and that he did. Mr. Dickinson, on the other hand, was anti-English tow. He is classed as a jingo. He was opposed to the landing of the Finglish at Corinto, and he entertains very advanced vlews about the Monroe doctrine. The whole proceeding which terminated in Lord Sackville's dismiss

the United States should deal with English interference with American affairs.

Sackville and Blaine. Lord Sackville's reference to Mr. Blaine s much more severe than he presents reasons for. It is thought he must have membered the very effective use that Mr Blaine, then canvassing for Gen. Harrison, made of the Murchison letter at a mon ster meeting of Irish-Americans, held at Madison Square Garden in New York city, on the eve of the election. Mr. Blaine wa master stumper, and very popular in Irish circles. This meeting was to enable him to appeal directly to his Irish friends. The garden was packed and copies of the Murchison letter, with Lord Sackville's reply, were thrown into the air and desc ed in showers of thousands on the heads of the people. The British crest was at the top. Every man present had a copy in his hand when Mr. Blaine, in the course of his speech, took up the subject. He read the letters in full, together with the interview containing Mr. Bayard's mild comments on them, and then proceeded with some comments of his own. He was never in all his life, his friends thought, more felicitous, and the audience went wild under the inspiration of his wit and sarcasm. But everything said was safel

within the province of fair and legitimat ampaigning.

It is thought to be very unfortunate for Lord Sackville that he should have printed his description of an English diplomat's difficulties over here at a time when his successor is showing so conspicuously how successor is snowing so conspicuously how easily a man of discretion may get along in such a post. Sir Julian Pauncefote likes America. He has been very successful here. The people like him. Sir Julian's success and experience, therefore, flatly contradict in themselves the bulk of the indictment which Lord Sackville has drawn.

Is There a Motive? There is some speculation as to the ap

carance of this pamphlet at this time. Has Lord Sackville bimself turned schem er? Has he a little game on hand? Mr Bayard's success in England has not just been achieved. It is an old story now-old nough and well enough known to have reeived a good deal of comment. Why ord Sackville waited until now to explode Why did he not move ately upon the appearance of Mr. Bayard in England, before he had established him-

iome? Lord Sackville, it is also suggested, living Lord Sackville, it is also suggested, living in the kind of house he does, ought not to fire such heavy stones at America. Politics are politics, all over the world. The English have just held general elections, and their methods of campaigning were luminously on view. Nobody seemed to be treading a primrose path. Tricks, trouncings, and resorts to all sorts of shifty advantages characterized the contests. The campaign of 1888 in this country was genampaign of 1888 in this country was gen le and sweet spirited by comparison

THE COTTON REPORT.

Extensive Damage Causes a Decline of Nearly Six Points

The returns to the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture for the month of October make cotton show a de cline of 5.7 points from the September condition, which was 70.8 against 65.1 for the present month. There is a general complaint from all the

counties reporting of extensive damage from early rains, recent drouth and rav-ages by boll worms and other insects. In South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi there is not one exception; in the remaining states very few. Top crop almost everywhere was reported a failure, and the yield shortened by premature opening. The New York cotton market broke 12a15 points on the announcement of the bureau

John A. Culp Charge! With Fatally Kicking a Small Boy.

The Story of the Sad Occurrence-The Alleged Assault at a Merry-Go-Round.

There was a murder case to engage the attention of the residents of the Navy Yard today, and Coroner Hammett will hold an inquest in the case at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The victim of the alleged assault, Jeremiah Dougherty, is only fifteen years old; while his alleged assailant, John A. Culp, is more than twice that age. Young Dougherty died this morning about 4 o'clock, after nearly a month's sickness and suffering, and a crowd of friends of the Dougherty family congregated in front of the house, No. 729 Virginia avenue, and loudly denounced the treatment alleged to have been received at the hands of the

This is the case that has been termed the This is the case that has been termed the "merry-go-round" assault case, for the reason that it was at Schneider and Ullman's flying horses that Culp is charged to have given the boy three fatal kicks. The affair happened on the night of September 12, when the accused was on duty as gatekeeper or general manager about the grounds where the "merry-go-round" was in operation at Virginia avenue and 9th street southeast, only a short distance from both the man's and the boy's homes. Several days after the occurrence Mrs. Dougherty swore out a warrant for Culp, charging him with an assault, and although she claimed that the assault was of a serious nature, the police accepted \$10 as collateral in the case, and the man was released to appear in court. released to appear in court.

Claims Made by Culp. Before this was done Mrs. Dougherty had seen Mr. Culp. He had called at her saloon to make a personal explanation of the affair, but Mrs. Dougherty investigated his

Description of the Alleged Assault. September 12, when little Jerry Dougherty and his companions went to the gate.

Mr. Culp, it appears, made some objec-tion to allowing them in the inclosure, but the boys, as boys will do at a circus or other similar attraction, made an effort to pass in with the crowd. Then it was, so it is claimed, that Mr. Culp lost his temper and kicked the little in the side. As already stated Dr. Carroher, the family physician, attended the injured boy, and a few days ago when it was seen that death must claim the sufferer, Dr. J. W. Bayne was called in as consulting surgeon, but he was almost powerless in the mat-

ter. All he could do was to alleviate th suffering and the patient lingered until 4 Culp Taken Into Custody

When it was seen last night that the patient could live but a few hours longer, word of his condition was sent to the po lice. Policemen Stewart and Arnold, who had figured in the case at the time the assault warrant was issued, were sent out and they found Mr. Culp at his home on 9th street southeast. He went with the officers to the police station and was put behind the bars on a charge of

Coroner Hammett reached the house and Coroner Hammett reached the house and viewed the body, and was assured that at least three witnesses would tell the jury that they saw Culp kick the boy.

Deputy Coroner Glazebrook, who was to make the autopsy, was before the grand jury in the case of Miss Flagler for the killing of the colored boy, Ernest Green, and so he could not make an autopsy until later in the day.

later in the day.

This delay necessitated the holding of the Mrs. Dougherty was completely prostrated over her son's death, which is only an addition to her sad affliction less that two years ago, when her husband commit

What the Witnesses Saw. Samuel Hass, a small white boy, who will be examined at the inquest this afternoon, telo a Star reporter of the occurrence as he witnessed it.

Jerry Dougherty, he said, wanted to get in the gate to go to the "flying horses," but Mr. Culp objected. Jerry insisted on going kicked him in the side. Hass denied that the kicks were illiended for the Roach boy. George Green, a colored boy, who was also there, witnessed the occurrence, and he said he saw Mr. Culp kick at the Dougherty boy, but he could not say that his foot touched him.

There is still another eye witness to the affeir, who will be readured.

affair, who will be produced.

Mr. Cup, who is thirty-five years old, is married, and as already staced, lives on 9th street southeast, and is employed at the navy yard. Mr. Shillington, his counsel, called at the police station early in the marring to see him and advised him to any

LIEUT. GAILLARD REPORTS. The Engineer Officer Who is to Assist

Major Davis. Lieut. D. D. Gaillard of the enginee

corps reported to the chief of engineers tocorps reported to the chief of engineers today for duty in connection with the Washington aqueduct and accessories under the
orders of Maj. Davis, who relieved Maj.
Knight of the charge of these works on
the 30th ultimo. Lieut. Gaillard is a member of the international Mexican boundary
commission, which meets at the State Department tomorrow, but his connection
therewith for a short time longer will not
interfere in the least with the performance mission, which meets at the State De-tment tomorrow, but his connection rewith for a short time longer will not rfere in the least with the performance of his new duties in connection with the Washington aqueduct.

woman reader.

Look on page 8 for the fourth installment of "When

the War Was Over."

\$500 for the correct solution of the mystery by a

Judge Bradley so Characterizes the Arrest of Major Armes.

THE PRISONER RELEASED FROM CUSTODY

Important Decision as to the Status of Retired Officers.

CUSTODY IS NOT ESSENTIAL

Judge Bradley, in the presence of a crowded court room, in which were many officials of the army, decided this mornin that the arrest and confinement of Maj. George A. Armes on the 27th of last month by the order of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, the then acting secretary of war, was "unlawful, arbitrary, tyrannical and capricious on the part of Gen. Schofield, in whatever capacity he acted," whether as lieutenant general or as acting secretary of war, and the judge ordered that Maj. Armes be,

therefore, discharged from custody. The above concluding words of Judge Bradley's decision were greeted with a murmur of approval from those present, and Maj. Armes' counsel had occasion to caution their client against expressing his gratification by clapping his hands. The decision, expressed in Judge Bradley's characteristic manner, was the one expected by the vast majority of those about the city hall who had followed the case, and it was clearly and unmistakably evident that it



Judge Bradley.

was universally approved. Upon the con-clusion of the opinion Judge Bradley signed an order releasing Maj. Armes from the custody of the military authorities and from his personal recognizance in the sum of \$500. Then, Mr. J. N. Morrison, the legal representative of the military authorities, noted an appeal to the Court of Armeter representative of the military authorities, noted an appeal to the Court of Appeals, Judge Bradley fixing the appeal bond at \$100. It is understood that in the event of Judge Bradley being sustained by the Court of Appeals coursel for the military authorities will then note an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

States Supreme Court.

The opinion of Judge Bradley, giving a full statement of the case, was as follows:

The Opinion in Full. "Upon the petition, under oath, of George A. Armes, complaining that he had been his home in the District of Columbia, without any warrant of law, or any statement of the cause of his arrest being made to him, and that he had been conducted by a file of soldiers to the arsenal at Wushington and placed in the custody of Henry Whitney Crosson, a colonel in the army of the United States; that he had committed

the United States; that he had committed no offense known to any law, and that the only excuse for his confinement alleged is a certain order in writing, as follows:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,

"ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1895.

"To the Commanding Officer Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C.:

"SIr—By direction of the acting secretary of war you will arrest Cant. George A of war, you will arrest Capt. George A. Armes, U. S. A., retired, and hold him in

Armes, U. S. A., retired, and hold him in close arrest, under guard if necessary, at Washington barracks until further orders.

"Respectfully (Signed) "THOMAS M. VINCENT, "Assistant Adjutant General.

"The writ of habeas corpus was directed to issue, returnable forthwith.

"The petitioner was produced in obedience to the writ, with a brief return by Col. Crosson, to the effect that the petitioner is a captain in the United States army, retired, and that he held him by virtue of the order of the Secretary of War, referred to in the petition, and under section 1256 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, subjecting retired officers to the

1256 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, subjecting retired officers to the rules and articles of war.

"Upon the request of the petitioner, the 5th day of October, 1895, was set for the hearing of the cause. On that day an amended return was filed, by which it is made to appear that on the 27th day of September, 1895, the day before the issuance of the writ in this matter, the petitioner being a retired captain of cayalry if ance of the writ in this matter, the petitioner being a retired captain of cavalry in the United States army, and John M. Schofield being lieutenant general and the general commanding that army, and also on that day acting secretary of war, the petitioner sought an interview with the lieutenant general at the room in the State, War and Navy building used as the public office of the lieutenant general, and being denied gudience, delivered to a messenger a denied audience, delivered to a messenger a denied audience, delivered to a messenger a letter addressed to 'Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A.,' the letter being set out at length in the amended return; that 'sald Schofield, on receiving sald letter, forthwith read the same, and on reading it he (Schofield), as acting secretary of war, deemed him, the acting secretary of war, deemed him, the said Armes, to have committed in his (the said Schofield's) presence, and within the personal knowledge of him (the said Schofield), as acting secretary of war, a grave military offense; that such act, in his opinion, was highly insubordinate and unmilitary, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, as well as conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; that in order to bring said Armes to trial before a court-martial for the offense, and as a due and regular preliminary proceeding, the order for the arrest and the arrest were made the sable day; that while under close arrest at Washington barracks he was subjected to the jame treatment as officers under arrest under the 65th article of war usually receive; that on the 2d day the navy yard. Mr. Shillingten, his counsel, called at the police station early in the sel, called at the police station early in the morning to see him, and advised him to say nothing about the case.

It is known, however, that Mr. Culp will admit the kicking, and claim that it was accidental, and that he did not intend to kick the boy, who died this morning.

Toes it appear by the return in this matter that the petitioner is lawfully restrained of his liberty? If not, he is entitled to be discharged.

tled to be discharged. Rules That De Not Apply.

"The petitioner is a retired officer, and as such, by section 1256 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, he is 'subject to the rules and articles of war, and to trial 1255 he is retired from active service, withdrawn from command and from line of promotion; by section 1256 he is